

```
int sumto(int n)
{
    int i;
    int sum = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        sum += i;
    return sum;
}
```

Figure 1

```
int sumto(int n)
{
    int i;
    int sum = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        { sum += i; yield(); }
    return sum;
}
```

Figure 2

Figure 2: A diagram illustrating the execution of the sumto function. It shows a sequence of steps where the variable 'i' is incremented from 0 to n-1, and the variable 'sum' is updated by adding 'i' to its current value. The diagram uses boxes to represent the state of variables at each step, connected by arrows indicating the flow of execution.

```

int sumto(int n)
{
    int i;
    int sum = 0;
    int tripct = 10;

    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        { sum += i;
          if (0 == --tripct)
              { tripct = 10; yield(); }
          }
    return sum;
}

```

Figure 3

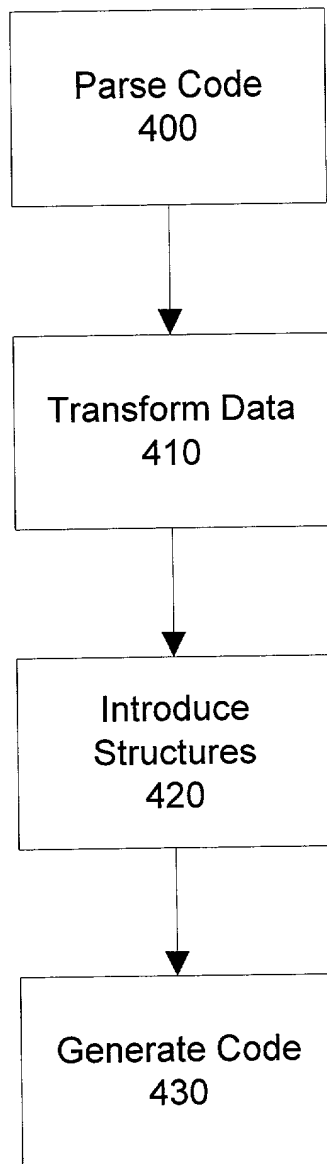


Figure 4

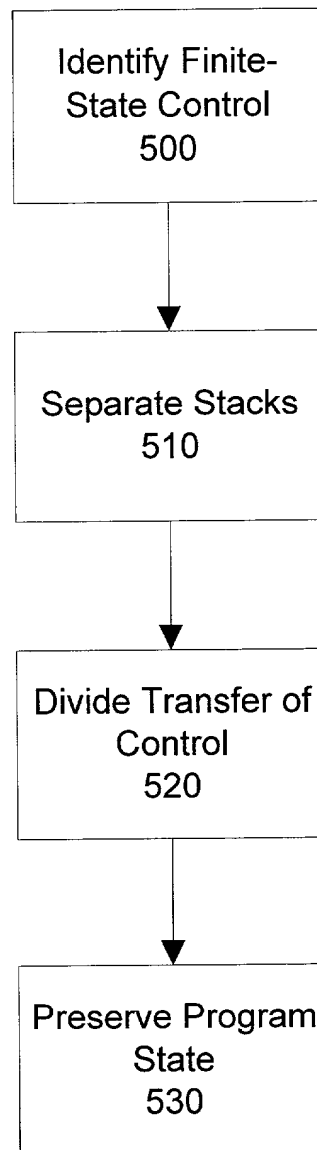


Figure 5

```

typedef struct context {
    int n; int i; int sum;
} context;

typedef struct Continuation {
    int state; context ctxt;
} Continuation;

bool sumto_cps(Continuation* k)
{
    int      state = k->state;
    context* ctxt  = &k->ctxt;

    switch (state) {
    case 0:  ctxt->sum = 0; ctxt->i = 0;
            k->state = 1;
            return false;
    case 1:  { bool tst = (ctxt->i < ctxt->n);
            if (tst) k->state = 2;
            else    k->state = 3; }
            return false;
    case 2:  ctxt->sum += ctxt->i; ++ctxt->i;
            k->state = 1;
            return false;
    case 3:  return true;
    }
}

int sumto(int n) {
    Continuation k;
    bool done = false;
    k.ctxt.n = n; k.state = 0;
    while (!done)
        done = sumto_cps(&k);
    return k.ctxt.sum;
}

```

Figure 6

WhatNextType	1
sumtoSLT (int caselab) {	2
switch (caselab) {	3
...	4
case 2:	5
arg2 = POP(void*); arg1 = POP(void*);	6
arg0 = POP(void*);	7
kCaselab = POP(int);	8
kFunc = POP(WhatNextType (*)(int));	9
case 3:	10
idlab2:	11
{ int n = (int)(arg0);	12
int i = (int)(arg1);	13
int sum = (int)(arg2);	14
if (i < n) {	15
sum = sum + i; ++i;	16
arg0 = (void *) (n);	17
arg1 = (void *) (i);	18
arg2 = (void *) (sum);	19
if (--ticks > 0) goto idlab2;	20
PUSH(kFunc); PUSH(kCaselab);	21
PUSH(arg0);	22
PUSH(arg1); PUSH(arg2);	23
PUSH(sumtoSLT); PUSH(2);	24
return STOP;	25
} else {	26
arg0 = (void *) (sum);	27
if (--ticks > 0) goto idlab4;	28
PUSH(kFunc); PUSH(kCaselab);	29
PUSH(arg0);	30
PUSH(sumtoSLT); PUSH(4);	31
return STOP;	32
}	33
}	34
break;	35
...	36
}	37
}	38

Figure 7